HONORS TO WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED MONUMENT IN WALL STREET. MEETING TO CONSIDER THE EXECUTOR OF A MON-UMENI NEAR THE SPOT WHERE HE WAS FIRST

INAUGURATED. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to consider the subject of erecting a suitable monument in Wall Street to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. A resolution was presented by the Hon. William E. Dodge. Addresses were made by Elliot C. Cow-din. Colonel Frederick A. Conkling. A. A. Low. Royal Phelps; and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to take the subject into consideration. The festivities incident to the holiday are generally postposed antil to-morrow.

THE MEETING.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED-SPEECHES BY ELLIOT C. COWDIN, F. A. CONKLING, A. A. LOW, ROYAL

PRELPS AND OTHERS. The meeting was called to order by James Brown, Amonk those present were Wullam E. Dodge Elliot C. Cowdin, Frederick A. Conkling, Salem H Wides, A. A. Low, Seth Low, Thomas L. Acton. Captain Ambrose Stow, Royal Phelps, ex President Cale, of the Produce Exchange, Betjamin G. Arnold, Morris K. Jessup, Nathan Chandler, Cornelius N. Briss, Oliver Harriman, F. L. Talcott, James F. Wenman, Lucius J. N Stark, a descendant of General Stark, and others.

The meeting was opened by the Hon. William E. Resolved. That it be referred to a committee of twenty five, to be appointed by the Chair, to consider the property of erecture a monument in Wall Street to consument the manufaction of George Washington as first President of the United States, to assign in If a sami-able site can be had therefor, and to surgest what further measures to adopt to earry such purpose into execution. Dodge, wno presented the following resolutions:

MR. COWDIN'S SPEECH. Elliet C. Cowdin then addressed the atecting in substence as follows:

Effect C. Cowding then addressed the agesting in substance as follows:

It will be ninety-one years, in the coosing April, since Charecion Livingston, from the open believely of Federal Hall, then standing waters now rise the marble columns of the Sub-Treasury, administered to George Washington the oath of thee as first Fresident of the United States. The sofema event which put the scal to the Constitution and manginated the new Government was witnessed by a large concourse of clusters from various parts of the country. At the close of the mannitude proper chealth edges the opportunity to welcome the finistrious scatter and statesaum who had led the colonies through a protracted war to an endurang pence, oried out; "Long ive George Washington, President of the United States." Instantly the multitude in Broad and Wall-the catching the inspiration, sainted the Republican Chief with entausiastic energy.

It has been decord fitting, by many members of this Chamber, that a monumental statue of Washington should be created in this city, the scene of the instonic occurrence to which I have referred. Such a megaorial will not be set up under the valla impression that it is needed to perpetuate the valla impression that it is needed to perpetuate the valla impression that it is needed to perpetuate the commercial interropolis of the Caon look upon lithin to-day, as his contemporaries behaled him, and as future ages will contemporaries behaled him, and as future ages will contemporaries behaled without a rival of a peer, As a soldier, as a ruler, as a critice, in a superfect and spatiers man, uniterly his own. To the eyes of his countrymen, he seems the most perfect and spatiers man uninspirely by bythe wisdon has been thoroughly known and closely studied by the American people for a whole century, and the firm has grown brighter and grander with each revolving year. He was not bearied in the lore of coleges—far from the system blitchap he had done with schools, and soon became a commissioned public surveyor. Thereforth

tof the progress which our race has made in what tyrrine will be derived from the veneration pair immortal came of Washington.

COLONEL CONKLING'S REMARKS. Colonel Frederick A. Conking followed next and spake substantially as follows:

This chamber can achieve for itself no higher honor than to assure, beyond the possibility of lathers, the success of the design for which it has this day assembled. If I am correctly informed, we are indicated to Governor Seymour for the original suggestion of a monument in Wallest.

The confederacies of the free States which have flour

Gevernor Seymont for the original sangestion of a monument in Wallest.

The confederacies of the free States which have flourished in ancient and in modern times are illustrious in history, uniting the advantage of local self-government to the external power of an empire; but, compared with the growth of the United States of America, all of them sink into insignificance. At the date of Washington's manguration, in 1789, the population of the United States numbered much less than four million scals, and was confined almost cutrely to New-Emchand and the Atlantic seaboard. Ninety years have baseed, and we have a National domain extending through forty degrees of intime and one hundred degrees of innatude, comprising forty-set States and Territories, with a population of 45,000,000, and constituting a nationality incontestably the greatest that the world has ever seen—a maintainty—blessed be God!—in which the sun rises on no master and sets upon no slave.

The enumeration of the inhabitants of this city in 1786 showed a population of only 23,000. To-day we have no less than 1,200,000, and it we incline the population on the opposite side of the two rivers, but little short of 2,000,000. New-York is the outpost and portal of the New World, the centre and focus of the capital and commerce not only of this continent, but, to a large extent, of this whole hemisphere, and is destined at no distant day to become the clearing-home of the world. The State of New-York in 1790 and an enumeration of celly 340,000 inhabitants; V.rzinia taving 780,000; Pennsylvanta, 430,000; North Carolina, 390,000; and hassechusetts, 580,000. In fact, New-York at that time was the fifth in rank of the whole confederation, as regards population, which in a new State is but another name for power. Now here population exceeds 5,000,000; and the hole of the Architecture to the Ishman of Panama thats, will reach 100,000,000, and will even exceed 150,000,000 in the continency, by no means improve that during the lifetime of usual propulation of the

ama, the entire confluent will be dominated by the stars and stripes of the great Rejublic.

Of the many illustrious statesmen and soldiers of the Revolutionary age, Washington was almost alone in his prescience of the appointed mission and rising giories of

s country.
Will not the merchants and bankers of New-York ear erly seize the opportunity to associate their names with that of the Father of als Country? Will they not employ a portion of their wealth to rear a monoment on the spot where he was inaucurated as the first President of the Republic, which shall altest to distant generations their appreciation of his transcendent services and merits?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. A. A. Low said he was beartily in sympathy with the ments given by the speakers, but he thought they had met for a practical purpose. He thought it was no possible to add to the memory of Washington, and he was willing to assume that everybody held Washington in the highest estesm. The question, he thought, was whether the spot mentioned was the proper place. He whether the spit meatines was the proper piace. He had no objections to leaving it to a committee of twenty-five centiemen, asthey would fully consider the matter. He did not think it was becoming to crowd a monument of Washington in such a business theroughiare. He hoped the committee would consider the subject wisely, and ascertain if Wall-st, was the best spot for the merchants to give expression to the memory of George Washington.

Washington.

Royal Phelps seconded Mr. Dodge's resolution, said he agreed with Mr. Lanc as to the propriety of the locality and be had no doubt that the committee would select such a place as would satisfy all. He said he did not believe there was a merchant in the city, whether native born or an adapted citizen, but entered heartily into the spirit of the meeting.

born or an adapted citizen, but entered heartly into
the spirit of the meeting.

Mr. Dodge said that they must all bear in mind that it
was to the young men that they must look for the
growth of the metropolis. While other places than
Wall-st. could be selected, and while they might be
able to see a large monument in Central Park, he
thought it would have a satute of Washington during business hours and learn to copy the virtues he possessed. He hoped, if a suitable spot could be selected,
that the statue would be placed where the memory of
Washington would ever be before the business men.

Balem H. Wales also made a few remarks, and said
that he hoped the proceedings of the meeting would be
printed.

tee: William E. Dodge, A. A. Low, Rayal Pheeps, Elliot C. Cowdin, Benjamin G. Arnold, Levi P. Morton, David Dows, James Taicott, Francis B. Tamber, Heavy Heatz, Adram S. Hewrit, Joseph S. Lawrey, Odyer Hoyt, Edwin D. Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, John D. Jenes, George Kemp, Charles Lauier, J. Plerpont Morgan, Percy R. Pyne, Jacoph Selgman, Benjamin B. Sheriam, Sanuer Sacther, Heavy F. Spanishing, Caarles L.Teffany, with the officers of the chamber.

353 77. Since the furnishing of the printing, stationery, blank books, advertison, etc., was transferred to Cay Record Bureau, January 1, 1676, the following Cay Record Bureau, January 1, 1676, the

OBSERVANCES OF THE HOLIDAY. FESTIVITIES POSTPONED UNTIL TO-MORROW-RAIS

ING THE FLAGS-SERMONS ON WASHINGTON. The celebrations, civic, military and social, tu honor of Wasnington's birthday, will be held to-morow. Flags will be displayed on all the pub lie and private buildings, and the departments of the Pederal State and City Governments will be closed. At moon a salute will be fired by the war ve sels at the Navy Yard, and the Trinty Church culmes will be rung. " Hail Columbia" and God Save America" are among the selections. A salute will be fired at the Battery, and at sunrise David Van Arsdale will hoist the National colors on the pole at the Battery. Adjutant J. Gould Warner will perform the same office at the old fort in Central Park. The usiom House will be open from 9 to 10 a. m. for the learance of vessels.

The various military organizations have made elaborate preparations to celebrate the day. The 8th Regi. ment, the Washington Grays, Colonel George D. Scott, will hold its ninety-fourth annual reception at the Lexngten Avenue Opera House at S p. m. The entertain ment will consist of a drama, after which will come dancing. Governor Cornell is expected to be present at Mudison Square Garden to-morrow evening to present to Colonel S. Oscar Ryder, of the 9th Regiment, a new stand of colors. A dress parade, a concert, the protion of marksmen's badges and dancing will be the features of the evening. General Vilman, of the Second Brigade, will review the 11th Regiment, under command of Colonel Unbekint, at 2 p. m. If the weather is bad the teriew will take place in the armory over the Centre Market. At 8 p. m. John Savage will deliver an oration before the Veteran Cerus of the 69th Regiment in the armory over Esca Market. Gating Battery E of the Washington Gravs, under Captan 8. T. Baker, will celebrate 14s fortr-seventh annual reception at the Armery, No. 166 West Forty-lithest. The Old Guard, the 3d Cavality and other organizations have also arranged for non-end festvrites.

There will be a massinceting of German under the anspices or the German Republican Central Committee in Cooper Union, Mooday evening, and many specifies will be made. The Armory of the 18th Regiment in Brooklyn will be the scene of the games and sports of the Brooklyn Arhelite Clab. In the afternoon the Scottish-American Arhelde Can will hold various matches. The Creecine Club will give a reception at 18 rooms, No. 115 West Twenty-thriest, at 10 p. m. This afternoon at 2 p. m. the Washington Camp. No. 1. War Veterams, will march to the statue of Washington in Union Square, and, after decorating it, will march to Dr. Tyng's church to attend the services. The morning the veterans of the Was of 1812 will aitend services at 8t. Pull's Episconal Counce, as Broodway and yeary st. second Brigade, will review the 11th Regiment, under Dr. Teng's church to attend the services. This morning the veterans of the War of 1812 will attend services at St. Paul's Ensemble Content at Broadway and Vessy st., where the feev Dr. Dig will preach. On Monday they will dine wite Daulgren Post 113, Grand Army of the Remobile, at Pythongorus lined.

This evening in this city there will be five sermous preached on Washington. The Rev. Robert Collyer, at the Church of the Messiah, at Park-ave, and Thirty-fourthest, will take for his text. The Haman Life of George Washington," and the Rev. Pr. Tithay, at 8t. Paul's Caurch, at Fourthesve, and Twenty-second-st. will speak on "The World's Estimate of Washington."

THE TEACHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment which the Teachers' Asociation supplied to its members for this month in honor of Washington's Birthday was a convert by the English Glee Clob, which was given in Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. Every seat in the hall was taken, the majority of the audience being women, and many stood up during the entire concert. Most of the selections were those which the Club has made familiar to all lovers of glees and somes. Hutton's "The Happlest

tamments. But it is the rounders, the evenness, the completeness of his character that strikes and charus the behelder.

We often longer that after the successful close of the Revolution Washington spent the remaining six-centycurs of his life annul be most trying and turnulent seemes. The war had devergished the nation; it was overwhelmed in debt, made an brivate. The Conted crate Government from the most trying and turnulent seemes. The war had devergished the nation; it was overwhelmed in debt, made an brivate. The Conted crate Government from the white the control of the carth. Not alone is it cherished in cultured States, but among haff-carthial ow, but alone the from the public service of the carth. Not alone is it cherished in cultured States, but among haff-carthial ow, and will be handed down from age to age as a part of their traditionary love.

Twice was Washington ealled to the Freshed or produced with reverential awe, and will be handed down from age to age as a part of their traditionary love.

Twice was Washington called to the Freshed or the control of the carthete of the country, and even letters are unknown, it has been pronounced with reverential awe, and will be handed down from age to age as a part of their traditionary love.

Twice was Washington called to the Freshed or the control of the carthed the country, and give to the remove the control of the carthed the country, and give to the produced the country of the control of the carthed the country, and give to the country of the country, and the color of the carthed the country of the country of

STRUGGLE FOR PATRONAGE.

EFFORT TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF THE CITY RECORD

BUREAU-PAST AND PRESENT EXPENDITURES. A bill was introduced by Senator Bixby in he State Senate on Friday to abolish the office of Supervisor of The City Record, now held by Thomas Costigan, and to transfer his duties to a new officer to se connected with the Finance Department, and to be known as the Superintendent of Stationery and Printing. Mr. Costigan said vesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the meaning of the bill was very apparent. It was to transfer the patronage of the City Record Bureau to the Department of Finance under the control of John Kelly. The Board of City Record at the present time conststed of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works and Corporation Counsel. All requisitions for station-ery, printing, etc., had to be passed upon by this Board, and were afterward and ted in the Controller's office. There was thus a complete check against fraud or extravagance. If Senator B xby's bill became a law, these safeguards would be in good part done away with. The establishment of the City Record Bureau, he claimed, had saved the city a very large amount annually. Extracts from the minutes of the Joint Investigating Committee, appointed on August 28, 1871, would show this: The committee consisted of Robert Lenox Kennedy, Wm. A. Booth, Keye, Phelps, Robert L. Cutting, Ph. Bissinger, Jas. Brown, Paul N. Spofford, Courtlandt Palmer, Horace B. Claffu, John K. Potter, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Jas. A. Roosevelt, John E. Parsons and other eminent citizens. Among the refrom the sub-committee on stationery, olank-books and printing, Robert L. Cutting, chairman. It ascertained that the following expenditures were made for adver-tising, printing, stationery, law and blank books for the years 1869, 1870 and to September 16, 1871:

\$4,181,109 76 \$1,498,146 86 1,518,775 81 \$3,007,100 47 Total..... Grand total for city and e-maty 87,108,219 23

But this was not the entire amount. The sub-committee reported that all their efforts to ascertain the mount outstanding and unpaid proved unavailing, the answer being " that they still held large claims unpaid, and it would not be policy for them to voluntarily make any statement." Mr. Jarvis Jones, one of the partners of Rog rs & Co. (who subsequently recovered their men if they could look upon a statue of Washington during business hours and capra to copy the virtues he poscassed. He hoped, if a saitable spot could be accreted,
that the statue would be placed where the memory of
Washington would ever be before the business men.
Balem H. Wales also made a few remarks, and said
that he hoped the proceedings of the meeting would be
printed.
The chairman theu appointed the following commit
The chairman theu appointed the following commit-

A STUPENDOUS RAILWAY PROJECT.

FROM BEHRING'S STRAIT TO CAPE HORN. MR. HELPER'S SCHEME FOR A BACKBONE CONTI NENIAL RAILWAY LINE-\$5,000 OFFERED FOR

PRIZE ESSAYS AND POEMS. Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, of St. Louis, is the uther of a railway project which, for magnitude and possible results upon civilization, throws all ormer achievements and ideas of the kind quite in the shade. He proposes the construction of what he calls "a longitud-nal, midland, double-track railway" from a point high north in North America. running more or less southwesterly through Mexico and Central America, to a point far south to Behring's Strait and Cape Hern, Mr. Helper ne has gone to work in earnest to attract public attention to it. His first step is to deposit \$5,000 in the Bank of Commerce at St. Louis, to be distributed by a committee in the shape of rewards for essays and poems on the enterprise. For the best treatise in prose a prize of \$1,300 will be given, for the second best \$1,200 and for the third best \$1,000, while the best poem will carn \$1,000, and the second best \$500. The articles and poems must be sent before the first day of October next to the chairman of the committee, Hon, Thomas Allen, president of the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, No. 1 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mr. prise from 66 to 100 pages of closely written cap paper, and that the poems shall contain not more than 500 nor less than 333 lines.

Mr. Helper intends to print his prize essays and poems in a book, and hopes thereby to awaken such an interest in the project throughout all the counat most, he says, ought to suffice for the completion of the entire line. Then he proposes to celebrate, United States is a question the projector does not a desert country, where the traffic never would pay for the fuel burned in the locomotives.

These objections do not, however, detract from the merit of Mr. Helper's general idea, and if his enthusiasm has led him to disregard grave practical obpotent factor in the organization of all great enter-

of Angle-Saxon civilization and in unifying and developing the entire American Continent, Mr. Helper's enthusiastic cagerness to push the project right along at once is not to be wondered at.

NEW ROCHELLE SAVINGS RANK

THE SUIT DISCONTINUED AGAINST ALL THE OFFI-

CERS EXCEPT THE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER. A hearing in the suit of Edward M. Tompkins, receiver of the New-Rochelle Savines Bank, against the trustees of the bank for the recovery of \$25,000, was held before Referee F. H. Smith, at No. 115 Broadway yesterday. B. A. Macdonald, the expert who examined the books of the bank, was cross-examined by Erastus S. Ransom, counsel for T. L. Disbrow, the treassurer. He testified as follows; "The bank was apparntly solvent at the time the dividends were decla The defaleation of W. R. Humphrey, which amounted to \$14,000, made the bank insolvent. It appears on the books of the bank that the interest on the bonds was dected by Humphrey. There is no discrepancy between Mr. Disbrow's accounts and those of the Trust Company in regard to the bank.

All the money that Mr. Disbrow received as treasurer had been accounted for by him before the receiver was appeinted. Mr. Disbrow always showed in his reports to the trustees that the amount reported in his reports to the trustees that the amount reported as each, which we set who did deficiency of \$1.800, was not actual each on hand. This amount was paid to the bank before too receiver was appointed. If the three least before the receiver was appointed. If the three least of promising, accused interest and the old deficiency had been a lowed in the examination of the mink's accounts by the expect, the assets would have exceeded the haddlikes, and the bank would have been warranted in declaring dividents in 1876. The books of the bank show no deficiencies, excluding the three items receiving."

At the close of the cross-examination Mr. Keogh, the plaint ff's counsel, amended that the suit would be discontinued around all the frustees, except George A. Penfield, president of the bank, and Thomas S. Distrow, treasurer. The reasons given for this action were that these two persons were especially inable because they were at the bank during most of the time, while the other trustees had little knowledge of the affairs of the bank. The case was adjourned to saturday, March 6, at 1270 a. close of the cross-examination Mr. Keogh, the 10:30 a. m

NEGLECTED AND NEARLY STARVED.

In a miserable shanty on the river-bank in One-hundred and-fifty fifthest. L was Carter lay dead last night. He was an old man who had made a preen consliving by filing saws for wood-cutters. His wife Bridget, was found intoxicated and their eight-year-old child was nearly tamashed. Officer Celeral, of the So-ciety for the Prevention of Crue-ty to Cellidren, reacted bitm and put bitm in charge of Matron Webb at the Cen-tral Office.

During the first term of General Grant, he Darring the first term of occurring of this, he was acquided to by one of the old websters, who had not a leg in the service, for the appointment of a hadgeship in some Western town. The President is said to have looked rather favorably on the application, but the Astorney-General of the period thought that a hadge ought to have two legs. "Besides, said he, "has only laying one tyno evidence that he knows anything about law," "Well, he ought to," was the reply, "for he tells me that he has been reading law for a year—in the evenings."—[Hour.

"THE STARVING UTES."

A REPLY TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY " II. IL" THER FROM WILLIAM N. BYERS, FOUNDER OF

"THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS"-THE SAND CREEK MASSACRE AND THE INDIAN ATROCTTIES WHICH PROVUKED IT-STATEMENTS BY "H. H." DENIED-THE CTHER SIDE OF THE CASE PRE-SENIED BY ONE WHO HAS A PRACTICAL KNOWL-EDGE OF IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your edition of yesterday appears an article, under the above caption, which arraigns the people of Colorado as a community of barbarous murderers, and, finally, elevates them above the present Secretary of the Interior, thereby placing the latter gentleman in a most unenviable light if the charges averred be true. The "Sand Creek Massacre" of 1861 is made the text and burthen of the article; its application is to the precent condin South America, looking to its ultimate extension | tion of the White River band of Utes in Colorado. Quotations are given from the testimony gathered has so much faith in this magnificent scheme that and the report made thereon by a committee of Congress charged with a so-called investigation of the Sand Creek affair. That investigation was made for a certain selfish purpose. It was to break down and ruin certain men. Evidence was taken upon one side only. It was largely false and infamously partial. There was no answer for the defence. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians assembled

United States fort. A few of them had been en-

camped about Fort-Lyon and drawing supplies therefrom, but they had gradually disappeared and joined the main camp on Dry Sandy, forty miles from the fort, separated from it by a water-Helper requires that the prose essays shall com- less desert, and entirely beyond the limit of its control or observation. Whilst some of the occupants were still, no doubt, occasional vis iters at the fort and applicants for supplies and ammunition, most of the warriors were engaged in raiding the great Phitte River road, seventy-five miles further north, robbing and tries from Alaska to Patagonia, that all the re- burning trains, stealing cattle and horses, robbing quisite governmental guarantees and charters will and destroying the United States pauls, and killing be granted before October, 1882, and 150,000 men white people. During the Summer and Fall they put to work on the road by that date. Seven years, had murdered over nity of the citizens of Colorado. They had stolen and destroyed pro visions and merchandise, and driven away the opening of his great Continental Backbone stock worth hundreds of thousands of dolthe opening of his great Course on lars. They had interrupted the mails, and fall to maintain vigorous health in the consumers the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of and for thirty-two consecutive days none and must predispose to indigestions and wasting dis America. Mr. Helper makes no estimate of the cost | were allowed to pass their lines. When satiated of the road, or of its probable receipts and running with number and arson, and loaded with plunder, expenses, nor does be present any plan for raising they would retire to their sacred refuge on Sand the vast expital required. No details as to the Creek to rest and refresh themselves, recruit their route are given. Whether the line should run east | wasted supplies of amountaion from Fort Lyonor west of the Rocky Mountains in traversing the begged under the garb of gentle, peaceful savage -and then return to the road to relieve their tries answer, but it may be presumed from his comrades and riot again in carnage and robbery interest in St. Louis that an eastern route | These are facts; and when the "robbers' roost would be preferred. No account is made of the was cleared out on that said but glo-ions 27th day fact that for vast distances the road would traverse of November, 1864, they were sufficiently proven. was cleaned out on that sad but glocious 27th day Scalps of white men not yet dried; letters and pho tographs stolen from the mails; bills of lading and invoices of goods; bales and boits of the goods thomselves addressed to merchants in Denver: half-worn clothing of white woman and children, stacles it must be remembered that enthusiasm is a and many other articles of like character, were found in that poetical Indian camp and recovered; prises. If Mr. Helper succeeds in awakening a gen- by the Colorado soldiers. They were brought

The second of th

confort of cold in the wilds of Western Colorado, without any kind agent to issue rations, provide blankets or build fires for them. It is really too bad. A painful dispensation of Providence has deprived them of their best friend, and they are desolate and becaved. He placed his life and its best efforts, his unbounded enthusiasm for their good, his great Chustian heart—all at their service. But an accident beiet him, and he is no more. The coroner's jury that sat upon his remains found that his dead body had a barrel stave driven into his mouth, a log chain around his neek, by which it had been dragged about like a dead hog, and sundry buildt holes through his body. The presumption was that from the effect of some one of these accidents ho ded; and, alias' he is no longer to serve out weekly rations to his flock of gentle Utes. There is no sorrow over his death or the desolation it wrought, but there is pity, oceans of into. Cles. There is no sorrow over his death or the desolation it wrought, but there is pity, oceans of pity, for the Indians who are hungry and cold. Frue, at the time he died they took the flour, the pork, and sait, and collec and sugar and tobacco and blankets, and all the other supplies that he would have issued to them through all this long Winter had he lived. With his care these would have insted until Suring, and been sufficient for their wants; but without it "H. H." is suspicious that they are all gone, and yet it is but just past the miedle of Winter. Can "H. H." tell why this is thus f. It is also true that they drove away the large herd of cattle from the increase of which that same unfortunate agent and his predecessors had sumpled them with beef for eleven years past, and yet the consumption did not keep pace with the vatural increase. They toek them all, and are oresumed to lave them now. True, again, they had at the beginning of Winter, or at the period of the melancholy loss of their best friend, about 4,000 horses that were rolling fat, and three acres of dog—not bad food in an emergency, or for an Indian thanksgiving feast—some of which should still remain.

THE WHOLE WHETE RIVER BAND GUILTY. olation it wrought, but there is pity, oceans of pity

THE WHOLE WHITE RIVER BAND GUILTY. Bot "H. H." intimates that there is an alleged excase for withholding rations from these poor, persecuted red angels. "Twelve" of them have been bad, and the tyraut at the head of the Interior Department is systematically starving all of the 1,000 who constitute the band, and their 4,000 horses, and 1,800 cartle, and three acres of dogs, and six months' supplies, because those twelve bad Indians cannot conscientiously pick themselves out and be offered up as a burnt off-ring and a sacrifice to appease the wrath of an outraged and partly civilized nation. This is the present indictment, and the Secretary and the President are commanded to stand up and plead d-u you." Now I challenge and defy "H. H." or any other person living to pick out or name twetve. White River male Utes, over sixteen was of ase, who were not guilty, directly or indirectly, as principals or accomplices before the fact, in the Thornburgh atlack of in the Agency massiere. I know these indians well enough to know that these attacks were perfectly understood and deliberately planted. I cannot be made to believe that a single one of them of common sense and intelligence was ignorant of what was to take place, and that knowledge extended far beyond the Waite River band. There were pleuty of recruits from both the Los Pinos and the Unitah bands. In withholding supplies from the White River Utea the Secretary of the Infector is simply obeying the law. He cannot, except upon his own personal responsibility, issue supplies to a lessile Indian tribe, and the country will hald him accountable for a departure from his line of duty. Inferen-

tially the Indians are justified by "H. H." in their attack upon Thornburgh's command. Their object was to defend "their own lands—lands bought, owned and prid for." Bought of whom, pray? Paid for by whom? To whom was payment made? The soldiers were making no attack; they contemplated none. The agent had no authority to order an attack. He could not preclaim war. He could have no control whatever over the troops. But his life was in danger. The honor of his family was at stake. He asked for protection; "H. H." says he had no right to it. His life and the honor of his aged wife and of his virgin daughter are zone, and "H. H." is the champion of fiends who wrought the run.

WM. N. BYERS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1880.

LETTERS FROM THE P COPLE.

RECURNING PERIODS IN THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The very interesting letter of Mr. Culyer in Sanday's Trincas surgests the importance of paying more attention to "recurring periods in the weather," as Vennor calls them, and on which he has based his predictions, which have proved so true is many instances. That these "recurring periods" are more regular than many suppose will perhaps be best shown by the following dates on which snow or rain fell at Newburg:

1860......Snowed February 3; snowed February 15

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1880.

STAMPING OUT THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR LAW OF CORNELL THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE INDIGNANT AT THE COST OF THE CATTLE INSPECTION-PREVALENCE

OF THE PLAGUE IN THE LARGE EASTERN CITIES -WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO PROTECT THE WEST AND CURE THE EVIL IN THE EAST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In a recent report of the New-Jersey Legislature it is mentioned that the statement of the expenses of the "Catile Inspection Bureau" had roused what may honestly be called righteous indignation. While unacqualited with the private history of the New-J-rsey " Cattle Inspection Bureau," and while I have and no opportunity to confer with any member of that at Sand Creek were not under the protection of a Bureau on the subject or causes of this "indignation, and therefore am not to be considered as the chample. of that body, yet in view of the great importance of the subject, to the entire Union and primarily and especially to $N_{\rm c}$ w-Yorx, I beg to call the attention of the Legislature in question to one or two considerations which they seem to have overlooked.

First-With regard to the cost of "professional services," I was informed some time ago by a New Jersey official that up to January 1 the inspectors had exan ued and passed upon 40,000 head of cattle. At the ful outlay of \$14,000 this represents a pay of 35 cents per capita. Suppose the professional man had been calln by the individual owner, the charge would probably have been \$2 per head or \$80,000 in all.

suppressive mensures, the milk of these infected cowsold as long as it can be drawn, and when this fail the flesh is sent to the sausage maker and thrown of the morket. Now it is quite true that the milk will not produce lung plague in the in ant nor the beef in the adult, yet both are largely lacking in nutritive qualities. eases. When matters have been brought to this pass, will the physician be grudged 35 cents per head for

attending on suffering humanity t

Second—But again the inspectors' work does not contain the inspectors' work does not contain the inspectors' work does not contain the contain the inspectors' work does not contain the co duction of infection from other States; to the distribu tion of sound animals required in sound herds in infected districts; to the movement of animals by per mits within the infected districts, and outword fro them, and to the proper supervision of pasturage to prevent the propagation of the disease by the contact of different herds. The man who thinks that the stampng out of a pestilence means simply the killing of th sick has formed a most inadequate idea of the multiarious details necessary to a successful result.

From a history like this New-Jersey may learn, as may also Brooklyn and our own legislators at Aloany, foot in order to extirpate this plague they must empower their officials to maintain the most carcial control over the movements of cattle, and above all to shat up all open common pasturages, and to silow no communication between herds of which there is the least shadow of suspicion. The safe disposal of the sick is all-important, but States may lavish their means upon this to no purpose unless tary supplement it by other equally essential measures of precaution.

In conclusion I would offer one remark concerning our certain future it we arrest the present work of extensionating this planne. It may any day reach our great cattle ratges west of the Mississippi. A single thorough bred buil, or a cattle-alrendant with injected clothes, may be the easy medium. The injection wanted speedily extent over the whole of the planne and Territories, and would flow easyward information in the channels of the cattle traffe, and lay the Xation under a tax that would dwarf our agriculture and sup our National prosperity. England, with 6,000,000 need of earlie, has lost anomaly in the last tairty years from this planne \$10,000,000 head, would therefore lose at least \$65,000,000 per annum. To these information of the subject it may now seem waste ful to expend money on the extinction of this descare, but if the Statos and Federal Government agree to neglect it, the day is not far distant when their ill-dudied comonly will result in a terrible calamity. Yours respectively.

Hadea, Feb. 21, 1880. spectfully, Ithaca, Feb. 21, 1880.

THE SIXTH WARD OF BROOKLYN.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION WITHOUT POLITICAL SIG-NIFICANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: In reporting this morning the result of the Kings County primary held last evening, you v the Sherman men were successful in the Six: but ward terned upon no such issue as Sherman o nt Sherman, Graut or anti-Grant, Blaine or any other Presidential candidate. It had no political significance whatever. There were three tickets in the field, and the names of some of the elected delegates were on two these different tickets. The contest was the result of opposition to the assumption of a few men to run the opposition to the assumption of the Sixth Ward as though the philipse and their private property. Their licket was ball beaten. The preferences of the delecties from the Sixth beaten. The preferences of the delecties from the Sixth beaten. The preferences of the delecties from the Sixth beaten. The preferences of the delection meets Februar known when the Assembly Convention meets Februar T. E. GATES. Brooktyn, Feb. 20, 1880.

A CONFECE'S REMINISCENCES.

To the Editer of The Tribune.

SIR: The "Coiffeur's" reminiscences of the Italian opeca in New-York in The Semi-Werkly of the 17th may be well enough, perhaps, as far as they go out when he says that the first Balian opern was a Palmo's, in Chambers-st., he is sadly at fan't. If I hav not been dreaming all these years, I used to go to the old Park Theatre, the Bowery Theatre and the National Theatre in Leonard st. to see It lian opera, before even little Paimo opened his Café des Miles Colonnes in Broadway. I heard the Garcia troupe with Malibran at both the Park and Howery Theatres, and the Montresso troups at the National. O'd opera-goers are famillat nough with the names of Malibran, Garcia, Montressor enough with the names of Manteran, Garcia, stoniceser, Pedrotti, Fornian-re-mid to have been the handsomest man that ever trod the brie stage—and the well-known buffe, De Begnis; but the "Coffener" seems never to have heard of them. It reminds me of an article "On Curous Sigus in New York," which I read a few years ago, in one of the manazines, by some modifical interactor, in which the notable size over the door of Wildenstein or where the headquarters of the wils of the city for a quarter of a century—was not cover measurement.

Burilegian, N. J., Feb. 20, 1880.

They call it a romantic marriage in Michigan when a couple of the neighbors set the bride's maker to a onck room and sit on him to prevent all interrupting and breaking up the wedding.

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times out of twenty-one about the 3d of February. Another period occurs about the 18th or 20th when a storm may be expected. Exceptions to these rules are shown may be expected. Exceptions to these rules are shown in the table for 1864, 1872 and 1877. But a careful study of the character of the year often embles one to decide whether the year is in advance or later than the key-year.

JAMES H. GAEDINER. Newburg, Feb. 19, 1880.

A CATALOGUE COLLECTOR. CARD FROM ANTHONY COMSTOCK.
To the Editor of The Trionne.

Siz: My attention has been called to the following matter which is sent on postal cards to insti-tutions of learning throughout the country. Colleges and seminaries at the South and West, in a veral instances, have forwarded these cards, all containing the same matter, printed by the polyautograps, or similar method.

It is as follows : Being interested in the cause of education, and having a family of ciridren to educate, pieces forward by return mad a catalogue of the officers, instructors and stadents of your less turns, terms of funion, eeg. Rospec fully.

I have made inquiry and discovered that the name attached to this card is supposed to be that of the wife of one William A. Kendull, jr., who formerly published a weekly paper at Lebanon; that they have only one child, and that the handwriting on the cord is evidently that of the busband. For what jurpose these cards are sent to all the institutions of learning I do not know, ex-

New-York, Feb. 18, 1880.

VAIN APPEALS TO THE HEALTH BOARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I live in a cross street between Madison and Fifth-aves., and opposite a large livery stable. I have no objection to the livery stable—in fact, there are many dvantages in its proximity; but one great nuisance is infleted upon my neighborhood by the useful citizen who owns this stable. The police and Board of Health ought to find me a remedy, but they do not. The nuisance is the removal in the daytime of the offal from this large stable. At what hour do civilized people (furks being, of course, excepted) usually remove such mats rial as this? In the dead hour of night, when all but scarengers and policemen desist from their ordinary avocations; yet, in the case of our stable, the manure is removed between 7 and 10 in the morning-sometimes even after 10-and in such a way that the street fairly reeks with very disagreeable odors, After a long struggle with the police, the proprietors have shown the dwellers of our proprietors have shown the dwellers of our neighbothood an ordinance of the Board of Health, allowing this removal at any time before 10 in the morning. We are compelled to wash our sidewalks before 8, but this charming occupation, under the sanction of the Board of Health is allowed to go on until 10. A respectful partition addressed to the Board of Health, by three physicians who live opposite the stable, and sent some weeks ago, has elicited no response. In our trable, after years of appeal to those who have lawful charge of the matter, we appeal to The Tribune for aid. Your respectfully.

New York, Feb. 20, 1880.

ALMOST A CASE FOR A CORONER.

To the Editor of The Traume. SIR: Yesterday afternoon, passing the north side of the "Bercel" Building on my way to the Barelayst. ferry, I was bailed from behind and, turning, discovered, descending the hill toward me, a lad mounted or a bicycle. The sidewalk is narrow, and to give all the room possible, I it poed hastily toward the building -and through the open area grating. The depth happened to be only twelve or fitteen feet, and a ladder fortunately broke my fall, so that I excaped with bruises only. I said to myself as, swathed in bandages, I erawled to bed after teat "If the distance had been

ration what it were and there hadn't been a ladder --Now it concerns mothat I escaped without a broken Now it concerns me that I receive a vision to hack, but it concerns the public that breycles should not be permitted in the streets. These machines move very randily and atmost without nesse, and a startled nessertian, in getting our of the way, is as hable to find himself under the feet of pussion because I was to flict unreally under the feet of pussion because I was to flict unreally laws been my

death.

I have said nothing of the entpublity of leaving open such a pitfail as I have described. If the penalties of the inw, not to speak of the suggestions of common humanity, tail to secure proper safeguards from the custodians of such places, we have no right to expect oneh of the police.
Orange, N. J., Feb. 19, 1880.

A NUCLEUS FOR A WORKINGMEN'S COLONY. to the Edutor of The Iribune.

Sin: I often wonder that our capitalists in the City of New-York do not try to help these working-men who would be willing to cooperate in a colony out West. I am a workingman with a wife and two childremand would be willing to sub-cribe \$1 per week (although my salary does not exceed \$12 per week) to ward such a scheme, and I know a number of other workmen who would do likewise. We are prepared to join a colony if we can only get a proper man at our bend, who is interested and honest in his intentions toward our welfare, and a number of capitalists to take bonds on our colony at a low rate of interest. Such an undertaking could not but prove successful and be instrumental in saving a large number of honest workpeople from ainking into desendence on charity when they flut our labor market overstockel, who to a large city like New-York are hundled together in tall tenement-houses not conducte; to health or morals.

I, as a Scoteman and ettrem of the United States, years to have a home for my children which shall be worthy of the name of home.

Thomas Munno.

New York, Feb. 10, 1880.

KNITTING AND THE BLAINE " BOOM."

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: My wife wants your Woman's Extrato that she can have her knifting work all in one piece. I have taken THE TERRENE most of the time for the last fitteen years; the last year has been the beat. The Republicans about here are pretty solid for Blaine. Sherman is my second choice; but give us Grant, with the third term, and all the mistakes he has made in two terms, rather than some candidate whem the prople terms, rather than some constance when the payer of one know and in whom they have no confidence. We have rised him and know what he is made of, and if I am not mistaken the people at this rune don't feel like having a great deel of "fooling around" in regard to Presidential candidates.

A. P. Brown.
Cicco. N. 1., Feb. 13, 1880.

PROFESSOR FISKE'S HISTORICAL LECTURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Among the Lenten Matinées there is none which excels this comprehensive course of four lectures the first of which was given yesterday. Here is a profound and patient thinker who looks at the causes which have given events their great algorificance as parts of the grand drama c' progressive humanity; who brings the carefully weighed results of years of patient thoughtstripped of all needless extraneous matter-and spreads them before his bearers in piquant and dramatic pic-tures, and that too, with a quickeding saliency which will sive the readers of history a new zest in its pursuit hemesforth. Delighted Listener.

New York, Feb. 16, 1880.

ENTERPRISING BUT WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

In the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: An enterprising firm of printers has reublished the interview had with me on taxation, which recently appeared in your columns, and is extensively advertising the same. I desire to state that this reputlication and advertisement have been made without any author; zation by me. If possible I would prevent it.

JAMES GRAYDON JOHNSTON.

EASTERN MICHIGAN FOR BLAINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: You may put the the eastern half of Michigan down as overwhelmingly for Blaine. Grant is not by any means the choice of the rank and file, what-ever the politicians and place-buffers may say about

Lapeer, Mich, Feb. 10 1880.